

United States

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PENITENTIARY—WASHINGTON CITY.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

The Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia.

FEBRUARY 1, 1830.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and beg leave to recommend the propriety of providing by law a reasonable compensation for the service of those officers. The act of Congress under which they were commissioned, though it imposes upon them important duties, in the performance of which much time and labor are necessary, is silent as to the compensation which they ought to receive.

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 30th, 1830.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: The Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, having prepared their Annual Report to Congress, beg leave to submit the same to you, and to request that you will transmit it to the honorable Congress, in such manner as is usual.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY ASHTON,
President of the Board.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE PENITENTIARY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1830.

The Board of Inspectors of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia respectfully report:

That, soon after their appointment, the Board was organized, and took possession of the public property committed to their charge. The act of Congress, under which they were commissioned, appropriated \$27,000 "for carrying that act into effect, and for completing the Penitentiary, and preparing it for the reception of convicts."

The wings connected with the main building, and designed in the original plan of the architect, one of them for the residence of the warden, and the other for a hospital for the sick, and other purposes, were found to be suffering from the collection of water in the basement stories. To drain these, and the prison yard, and to render the main building dry and healthful, it was deemed necessary to construct suitable sewers. The plan and expense of this work appear in the accompanying paper A. We have also caused to be erected additional walls for the security of the prison yard, a wharf for the landing of supplies coming by water, and some minor improvements, the particulars and cost of which will appear in the same paper A.

It has been thought advisable to delay the building of the workshops till convicts are received, as much of the expense of their construction may be avoided by applying to that object the skill and labor of the convicts themselves.

Three members of the Board were directed, personally, to examine the principal penitentiaries in Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, to guide us in our future building operations, and to acquire the necessary information for the government and discipline of the institution.

The warden arrived in May, and has since resided in the house intended for the accommodation of himself and family. The balance of the appropriation, unexpended, and subject to the order of the inspectors, for the purposes of the act of the 3d March last, is \$13,916 31.

The inspectors feel it their duty to state, that the house occupied by the warden is, from its position, altogether unsuitable for the residence of his family. It is located seventy feet within the exterior prison wall, adjoins the prison building, and fronts and opens into the prison yard, in which the convicts will be employed at labor. It is believed, no man with a family, worthy to fill this responsible trust, will be found willing to subject his wife and children to the personal risk and danger they must encounter, or to the demoralizing associations to which they will be exposed. We, therefore, submit an estimate of the cost of a new building for the warden, marked B. The same paper contains an estimate of such further improvements and expenditures as will be necessary in the present year, and shows the sum required to meet them, in addition to the unexpended balance of the last year's appropriation.

The Penitentiary is now ready to receive convicts; and nothing remains to be done, to bring it into effective operation, but such a revision and amendment of the criminal laws of this District, as shall adapt it to the improved system of penitentiary punishment.

It is the object of this system, not only to protect society from the repetition of the offence, and to deter, by the force of example, but to reform the offender, to separate him as much as possible from corrupting intercourse with more efficient and hardened felons, to give to him the benefit of moral and religious instruction, and to teach him some useful mechanic art, which may furnish the means of honest livelihood after his discharge, as well as indemnify the public for the expense of his support while he is suffering the sentence of the law.

The criminal law here remains almost unchanged, as it existed upon the cession of this District by the States of Maryland and Virginia, and partakes of the sanguinary character of the statute and common law punishments of England. Some of its ferocious enactments have been heretofore brought to the notice of Congress, by a late Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, to whose zeal and exertions the people of this District owe a lasting debt of gratitude.

There are in the county of Washington not less than fourteen capital offences; and, in the county of Alexandria, they are still more numerous. The humane and enlightened legislation of modern times, confirmed by the results of experience, has established the principle, in criminal jurisprudence, that the mildness and certainty of punishment is much more efficient than severity in restraining and preventing crime, and operating favorably by example.

Severe and cruel punishments, unsustained by public opinion, cannot be executed with certainty, and, when inflicted, beget a sympathy unfriendly to virtue and good morals.

In connexion with a revision of the criminal law, the inspectors suggest, that the cause of humanity and public virtue, no less than true economy, requires the establishment of a separate criminal court for this District, to be held at least quarterly, in each of the counties, by a judge appointed for that purpose. The Circuit Court has exclusive criminal in addition to its common law and chancery jurisdiction. It holds only two sessions in the year; and, from the mass of business in the court, its sessions, in Washington county, are protracted to the length of six or seven weeks. Although, by the practice of the court, the business of the public prosecutor has a preference over the civil business, still it often happens that tedious and long common law civil causes intervene, and greatly increase, in the attendance of witnesses, the costs of criminal trials.

It is believed that the sum saved to the public in this single item, would more than pay the salary of a criminal judge; and all other expenses being the same, the United States, by this arrangement, would be a gainer in a mere pecuniary point of view.

To the civil suitors of the District, it would be of still greater importance in the economical transaction of their law business, and would, perhaps, diminish more than one half the time and expense employed in carrying on an ordinary common law suit.

But there are other views connected with this subject, of still greater interest. The long interval between the terms, in Washington county, crowds the jail with accused persons, committed for want of bail, to stand their trial at the coming court. The innocent and guilty are here for months promiscuously associated, two, four, six, and sometimes more, in a room eight feet square, corrupted and corrupting each other. The place of commit-

ment becomes a school of vice, resembling the old Penitentiaries, with their crowded night rooms, and attended with all their disastrous consequences. An acquittal restores the accused to the bosom of society, infected and diseased by the moral pollution to which the justice of his country has subjected him, and ready to practice upon the community the lessons of mischief and plunder he has been taught by his associates.

There can be no doubt, that the evil above alluded to is a fruitful source of crime, and while the Legislature is making liberal provision for reforming the convicted felon, it is hoped they will not deny to the accused the means of a speedy trial, or subject him to a demoralizing association, more penal in its consequences, than those that follow an actual conviction.

The Inspectors are, by law, required "to provide for the separate labor and instruction of any convict under the age of fourteen years, and to make and enforce such rules and regulations therefor, as may, in their judgment, most conduce to the reformation and instruction of such youthful convicts."

In a population, such as that of the District, which is almost entirely a city and town population, it must be expected, that there will be many of this class of offenders. Deprived, in their infancy, of the wholesome restraints of parental authority, or else the offspring of intemperate, idle, and profligate parents, ignorant and destitute themselves, they steal, to satisfy the wants of suffering nature, or, what is worse, are stimulated to prey upon the community, that they may minister to the vices of their degraded and corrupting parents. Of all the institutions to which the benevolence of the present day has given birth, there are none which promise more good to society in checking the progress of crime, than schools of reform and houses of refuge for juvenile delinquents. They strike at the evil in its inception, when the work of reformation is comparatively easy, and may apply itself to a mind, unconfirmed in vice, and open to the admonitions of virtue. No person who has visited these noble charities in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, can fail to appreciate their value.

The States of New York and Pennsylvania contribute liberally in aid of the private funds which founded and support them, and it is hoped, the Congress of the Union, the exclusive Legislature of the District, will not leave us without such an institution here. The Penitentiary is an unsuitable place for such youthful offenders. They require a milder, more paternal government, less labor, and more education; officers of different qualifications; and should not see or associate with veteran and hardened convicts, or be subject to the reproach, in after life, of having been inmates of a State Prison. No rules we could adopt, can ever adequately supply the place of a separate establishment.

The Board of Inspectors have prepared, and now submit, herewith, as directed by law, the rules and regulations for the government of the Penitentiary. Future experience must guide us in adding what may be omitted, or correcting what is wrong. After all, however, the success of the Penitentiary mainly depends upon the ability, integrity, and vigilance, of the Warden and his inferior officers. No written rules can supply the absence of these indispensable qualifications. The principles of improved prison discipline are few and simple. Separate dormitories at night, diligent labor and silence during the day, and constant inspection to prevent intercourse, and enforce obedience, with the aid of moral and religious instruction, are the great features of the system. With talents and integrity to apply them, as at Auburn, Sing Sing, Wethersfield, Baltimore, and Charlestown, under

... new system, we may expect in time to exhibit a like example of order, industry, cleanliness, health, and profit to the state.

H. ASHTON,
THO. CARBÉRY,
WM. O'NEALE,
THOMSON F. MASON,
JAMES DUNLOP.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States.*

JANUARY, 1830.

A.

Amount appropriated by Congress for the penitentiary, by act of 3d March, 1829	\$27,000 00
Drawn from Treasury by sundry drafts in favor of the Warden, and by him put in bank	16,500 00
In Treasury, subject to our draft	10,500 00
In bank, to credit of the Warden	3,416 31
Unexpended	13,916 31
Expended	13,083 69
	27,000 00
The money expended on the penitentiary during the year 1829 has been laid out on the following objects, viz:	
Warden's salary, from 24th March, to 31st December, 1829	925 00
In excavating and laying down main sewer and several branches	3,651 56
In widening and filling up wharf	900 00
In erecting three party walls	2,669 00
In making reservoir, and erecting wash-house, cleansing house, and privies	950 01
Alterations and repairs to buildings	869 84
In purchasing a cart, a patent balance, and working-tools, for the penitentiary	298 40
In purchasing books and stationery	61 90
In purchasing furniture	176 50
Postage on letters and pamphlets	18 00
Expenses in visiting the Northern and Eastern penitentiaries	643 80
Curbing and paving round the buildings	818 62½
Graduating the enclosure	295 05
Removing old sheds and workshops	74 00
Repairing pump	18 00
Removing water from and cleaning cellars	22 00
Hauling gravel for yard	140 00
Materials on hand	547 00
	\$13,083 69

B.

In addition to the money already in hand, there will be wanting for the present year the further sum of \$ 36,360. for the following objects, viz: support of convicts, erection of Warden's house, dining-hall and chapel, erection of workshops, building of sea-wall in front of penitentiary, completing the wharf, sinking two wells, purchase of tools and implements of trade, purchase of materials for working up, draining the marsh East of penitentiary, purchase of additional ground for the institution, salary of Warden and other officers, pay of physician and purchase of medicines, pay of chaplain and other contingent expenses.

An accurate estimate has been made up of all the work to be done, but it is not thought necessary to give it in detail.

Attest:

THO. CARBERY,

Member and Sec'y to the Board of Inspectors.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

BANK OF WASHINGTON,

January 28, 1830.

Benjamin Williams has to his credit in this bank, as Warden of the Penitentiary, three thousand four hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-one cents, for which amount he can check.

R. C. WEIGHTMAN, *Cashier.*

\$ 3,416 31.

Rules and Regulations adopted by the Board of Inspectors, for the government of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, January, 1830.

DUTIES OF THE WARDEN.

1. He shall reside at the Penitentiary, and shall visit every cell and apartment, and see every prisoner under his care, at least once in every day.
2. He shall not absent himself from the prison, for a night, without permission, in writing, from two of the Inspectors. He shall not be present when the Inspectors make their weekly visits to the convicts, unless required by the Inspector on duty.
3. It shall be the duty of the Warden to keep a Journal, in which shall be regularly entered the reception, discharge, death, pardon, or escape of any prisoner; and also, the complaints that are made, and the punishments that are inflicted, for the breaches of prison discipline, as they occur; the visits of the Inspectors and Physician, and all other occurrences of note, that concern the state of the Prison. It shall be his duty to cause the books and accounts to be so kept, as clearly to exhibit the state of the convicts, the number employed in each branch of business, and their earnings; the number in the hospital, the expenses of the Prison, and all receipts and payments, purchases, and sales, and to exhibit the same to the Inspectors, at their monthly meetings, or at any time, when required. The monthly account of the Warden shall be sworn to by him, and shall specify, minutely, the persons from whom, or to whom, moneys are received or paid, and for what purpose.

4. It shall be the duty of the Warden to make all contracts, purchases, and sales, for and on account of the Prison, to overlook and command all the inferior officers, in all their various duties; to see that they obey the requirements of the act of Congress, and all the rules and regulations prescribed by the Inspectors for their government. He shall be responsible for the police of the Prison, and the safe-keeping and regular employment of the convicts. He shall see that the prisoners are treated with kindness and humanity, and that no unnecessary severity or authority is practised by the inferior officers: but, if the security of the Prison should be in danger, or personal violence should be offered by the convicts to him, to any of the officers or guards; then he or they shall use all lawful means to defend themselves, and secure the authors of such outrage, that they may be punished, as prescribed by these rules and regulations. Neither he, or any officer or agent of this institution, shall take or receive, to his or their own use or benefit, any fee, gratuity, or emolument, from any person committed to his or their custody, nor from any of their friends or acquaintances, or from any other persons whomsoever. In executing the duties of his office, the Warden should never lose sight of the reformation of the prisoners; and should carefully guard himself against personal and passionate resentment: with the powers invested in him and the other officers, it cannot be necessary for him or them to strike or abuse the prisoners, much less can it answer any good purpose to give orders in a violent tone or attended with oaths or indecent language. All orders should be given with mildness and dignity, and they should be enforced with promptitude and firmness.

DUTIES OF THE DEPUTY KEEPER.

1. He shall always be present at the opening and closing of the Prison, during the performance of religious services, and in the Sunday school; and also, at all the other prison hours except an hour each, for his own breakfast and dinner.

2. He shall visit the hospital, cookery, and cells, and inspect them minutely, at least once a day, and see that they are clean and in order. He shall frequently visit the places of labor and yards, without notice, and see that the keepers and overseers are vigilant and attentive to their duty, and that the convicts are diligent and industrious. He shall occasionally inspect the watch during the night, and the watchmen on post during the day; he shall call the roll of officers in the morning, at the hour appointed, cause the Captain of the Watch to call the roll of those officers, whose duty it may be to be on the watch during the night, or to sleep in the prison, and shall report, without hesitation, to the Warden, any officer absent from or negligent of his duty.

3. He shall attend to the convicts' clothing, and see that it is properly changed and in order, and that each convict shall have two clean shirts in each week. He shall receive the daily reports of the keepers and overseers of the conduct and labor of the convicts, and report the same to the Warden.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

1. The Clerk shall keep the books of the Institution, under the direction of the Warden. He shall take charge of, and safe keep, all articles bought for or manufactured at the Penitentiary, and keep a distinct account with each department of the prison, so as readily to know the result of their ope-

rations. It shall also be his duty, to see that the accounts are properly kept in the different shops, for labor done by the convicts, and at the close of each month, or oftener if required by the Warden, to copy them into the regular office books, which must, at all times, be posted and ready for examination. At the end of each month, he must examine, arrange, and number the vouchers for that month; make out an abstract of the same for the office, and at the end of each quarter, two quarterly abstracts, one for the Treasury Department, and one for the office, and after the vouchers are allowed by the Inspectors, he shall enter the same in detail, in the books, so that all the items for expenditure may appear. He shall perform all the necessary writings for the Prison, as well as for the Board of Inspectors, when they shall meet on Prison business: except the minutes of their proceedings.

2. It shall also be his duty to attend to the clothing, and to keep a regular account of the quantities on hand, and the issues to each convict, and shall perform all the duties required of him by the Warden, not only in writing, but in rendering such personal assistance as may conduce to maintain the discipline of the Prison.

DUTIES OF THE ASSISTANT KEEPERS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

1. The Prison shall be divided into as many departments as the Warden shall deem best, and books shall be kept in each by the Keeper in charge thereof, in which shall be entered the daily work of each convict, and his daily earnings.

2. Officers shall not leave the shops, posts, or work, which they may be directed to superintend, guard, or take charge of, without being relieved, or having permission from the Warden; they shall conform to and enforce all the rules and regulations of the Institution; they shall not converse with the convicts, or listen to them, farther than is necessary to direct them in their work, nor shall they talk or converse among themselves, in the presence or in hearing of the convicts, or suffer any other persons to do so, except in the presence of the Warden or one of the Inspectors. They shall not, while in their shops, or on duty, employ their time, or give their attention to any other subject or thing, except a constant and vigilant observance and overlooking of the convicts under their charge, and making the necessary entries in their books: and if any officer be known to sleep in his shop, or on his post, he shall be dismissed from office.

3. Officers of the Prison, liable to the orders of the Warden, shall not absent themselves without his leave; they shall reside within hearing of the alarm bell of the Prison, and shall, forthwith, repair to it, night or day, in case of alarm.

4. No officer shall be permitted to buy from, or sell to, any convict, any article or thing whatsoever, or cause any convict to work for him, or his benefit, or grant any favor or indulgence to a convict. No officer shall receive from any convict, or from any one in behalf of such convict, any emolument or reward whatever, or the promise of any, either for services or supplies, or as a gratuity; and any officer offending herein, shall be dismissed from office.

5. No officer of this Prison shall be allowed to drink any spirituous liquors, or wine, or fermented liquors, while on duty, or in or about the Prison, except in their respective families: and if ever found intoxicated in the Prison, or not maintaining a character for sobriety and honesty, he shall

be dismissed from office. No assistant keeper or other officer or agent of the Penitentiary shall be guilty of cursing or swearing, or any other indecent language or conduct, or of inhumanity to the prisoners, under the penalty of immediate removal from office.

6. The convicts shall be unlocked and put to labor at day-light, from the 20th of September to the 20th of March; and at sunrise the remainder of the year: and they shall be locked in at sunset, from the 20th of September to the 20th of March, and from 6 to half past 6 o'clock, the rest of the year. The convicts and each of them, shall be rigidly inspected before marching into their cells at night, in the manner prescribed by the Warden, and at such other times as he shall order.

DUTIES OF THE CHAPLAIN.

1. There shall be a morning and evening service performed daily by the Chaplain.

2. There shall be a Sunday school, under the direction of the Chaplain, with the co-operation and concurrence of the Warden.

3. There shall be a sermon preached and divine service performed every Sabbath day, by the Chaplain.

4. There shall be present, at all the foregoing religious services, and at the Sunday schools, such officers as shall be designated by the Warden; and it shall be their duty to prevent conversation, noise, or intercourse, by signs, between convict and convict, as far as practicable.

5. Each cell shall be furnished with a bible, and the convicts may have such other religious books and attendance as the Warden, with the assent of the Inspectors, may think suited to improve their morals and conduct.

DUTIES OF THE PHYSICIAN.

1st. He shall examine every prisoner that shall be brought into the Penitentiary before he shall be confined in his cell, or put to labor; and shall, with the aid of the Warden, adopt such measure of precaution, as may guard against the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease, from the clothing or person of such prisoner.

2d. It shall be the duty of the Physician to visit the Hospital once a day, and as much oftener as may be necessary; to attend immediately, on notice from the Warden or officer in charge of the Prison, that any convict is sick; to prescribe for sick convicts; and, also, to the regimen, clothing, and cleanliness, of the prisoners in the Hospital department; and his order in writing, for supplies in that department, shall authorize the Warden to procure the same. He shall keep a record of all orders given by him for supplies, designating the articles, and shall keep a journal of the patients in the Hospital, designating the time of entry of each, and the time of discharge or death, the nature of the complaint and prescription; which record and journal shall be laid before the inspectors, at their monthly meetings; and, moreover, shall be always open to the inspection of the Warden and any Inspector.

OF THE RECEPTION AND DISCHARGE OF CONVICTS.

1st. On the arrival of a convict, immediate notice shall be given to the Physician, who shall examine the state of his health. He shall then be stripped of his clothes, and clothed in the uniform of the Prison, as herein-after provided; being first bathed and cleaned, and having his hair cut close, as prescribed by law.

2d. He shall then be examined by the Warden and Clerk, in the presence of as many of the keepers as can conveniently attend, that they may become acquainted with his person and countenance; and his name, height, apparent age, alleged place of nativity, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and length of feet, to be accurately measured, and all visible scars or marks, the Court convicted in, and crime found guilty of, and length of sentence, shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose, with such other general description as may tend to his or her future identification; and if the convict can write, his or her signature shall be written under the said description of the person.

3d. All the effects on the person of the convict, as well as his clothes, shall be taken from him, and preserved and taken care of, if worth it, by the Warden, to be restored to him on his discharge.

4th. The convict shall be instructed carefully by the officers, in the rules and regulations of the Prison, by which he is to be governed; and if in health, shall there be put to work, at such trade as he knows, if practicable; if not, or he has no trade, the Warden shall select such trade or employment as seems best suited to his strength and capacity.

5th. When a convict shall be discharged, by the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, or by pardon, he shall take off the Prison uniform, and have the clothes brought by him to the Prison, restored to him; or, if they are unfit, a new, cheap, and suitable laborer's dress, with the other property or effects, if any, taken from him on his commitment.

6th. When a prisoner is discharged, it shall be the duty of the Warden, if practicable, to learn from him his former history, the means of moral and religious instruction enjoyed by him, the early temptations to crime, to which he was exposed, or by which he was assailed, his habits, predominant passions, and prevailing vices, and in what part of the country he intends to fix his future residence; all of which shall be entered by the Clerk, in a book to be kept for that purpose, together with his name, age, and time of discharge.

7th. If the Inspectors and Warden have been satisfied with the industry, good order, and morality of his conduct, they shall give him a certificate to that effect.

RATIONS AND CLOTHING.

1st. The ration for each man per pay, shall be

12 oz. of pork or 16 oz. of beef;

10 oz. of wheat flour, not bolted;

12 oz. of Indian meal;

$\frac{1}{2}$ gill of Molasses;

and 2 quarts of rye, 4 quarts of salt, 4 quarts of vinegar, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of pepper, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of potatoes to each 100 rations. The rations of the women and boys shall be as nearly in proportion, as possible, taking into consideration, age, health, &c.

2d. Salt pork and salt beef shall be furnished alternately, each three days: and fresh beef once in each week, or oftener, if the warden shall see fit and proper: all the articles to be of good quality, and sound.

3d. The clothing for each convict shall be a roundabout, or over jacket, a vest and pantaloons, made of wool, for the winter, and cotton or linen, for the summer, with stripes running round the body and limbs; a cap of the same cloth, leather shoes, and woollen socks, and shirts of coarse cotton or linen. Each convict shall have a mattress, two blankets made of coarse woollen yarn, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards long, one coarse sheet, of the same size. They shall not be permitted to lie down, or to rise up from their beds, until notice given by the bell, for that purpose; nor shall they be permitted to sleep in their clothes.

4th The hour for breakfast, from the 20th March to the 20th September, shall be 7 o'clock, A. M.; and, from the 20th September to the 20th March, 8 o'clock. The hour for dinner shall be 1 o'clock, P. M. The convicts shall be allowed forty-five minutes at breakfast, and one hour at dinner; at the expiration of which time, they shall be turned out of their cells, and again put to labor.

DUTIES OF CONVICTS.

1st. Every convict shall be industrious; in the performance of any duty assigned to him, he shall labor diligently, and in silence, and obey implicitly the orders of the officers of the institution.

2d. No convict shall secrete, or hide, or carry about his person, any instrument or thing, with intent to make his escape, or in any other manner endeavour to make his escape.

3d. No convict shall dispute, quarrel with, or in any manner misbehave to another convict, nor converse with any other prisoner, without the leave or by the order of an officer; nor absent himself from his work, nor look at, or speak to visitors, nor go into the prison yard, without orders, nor go into the lodging rooms, after being turned out in the morning, till ordered, nor leave the hospital when unwell, and sent there.

4th. No convict shall drink any spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, unless prescribed by the physician, when sick in the hospital, nor game in any form, or by any device whatsoever, nor chew or use tobacco.

5th. No convict shall write or receive a letter, to or from any person whatsoever, nor have intercourse with persons without the prison, by any other means.

6th. No convict shall burn, or in any other manner waste, destroy, or injure, any raw materials, or manufactured articles, or other public property, nor deface or injure the prison, or any of the buildings or fixtures connected with it.

7th. No convict shall laugh, dance, whistle, sing, run, jump, or do any thing which will tend to alarm or disturb the prison.

8th. Convicts shall always conduct themselves towards the officers of the institution with deference and respect: and cleanliness in their persons, dress, and bedding, is required.

9th. When the convicts go to meals, or to or from the shops, they shall proceed in regular order, in silence, marching in the lock step, accompanied by their proper officers. They shall eat their meals, till a common hall is provided, in their respective cells.

PUNISHMENTS.

1st. For the violation of any of the foregoing rules and regulations, the offenders shall be punished by the warden, with confinement, in a solitary cell, on a diet of bread and water, not exceeding twenty days, for each offence; subject, however, to be mitigated or suspended by the visiting inspector, at his next weekly visitation; or by the Board of Inspectors, at their monthly meeting; and to whom such cases of punishment shall be regularly reported, by the warden, with the nature, particulars, and aggravation of the offence.

THE WALL GUARDS.

The guards or sentinels on the walls, shall, at no time, permit any person or persons whatever, to ascend the steps, or go on the platform, or on the walls, except the relief guard, the warden, the inspectors, or such persons as they may invite up; nor shall they suffer any conversation to be carried on over the walls, between the convicts within, and persons without, or suffer any thing to be thrown over the wall, without giving notice to the warden, or some officer of the prison.

The foregoing rules and regulations shall apply to, and govern the female convicts; and, until other provision is made, they shall occupy the upper tier of cells, which shall be exclusively appropriated for their accommodation; and, under the direction of the Warden, they shall labor during the day, in a separate workshop, to be erected in some part of the yard, and as distant as practicable from the males.

Attest:

THOMAS CARBERY,
*Member and Secy. to the
Board of Inspectors.*

*To the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States.*